

**NUMBER 115**

**INSURANCE.**  
**Fire, Life and Marine.**  
**CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED.**  
**\$5,000,000.**

**Hartford Fire Insurance Company,**  
 Oldest Company in the field. Incorporated 1810.  
 Assets, \$1,000,000.

**Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,**  
 (Springfield, Mass.) \$100,000  
 CAPITAL AND RESERVE

**Manhattan Fire Insurance Company,**  
 The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1829.  
 CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$2,000,000.

**Niagara Fire Insurance Company,**  
 New York City. \$140,000  
 CAPITAL AND RESERVE

**Phoenix Fire Insurance Company,**  
 Brooklyn, N. Y. \$301,700  
 CAPITAL AND RESERVE

**Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.**  
New York City.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, " " 1880,000

**New York Life Insurance Company.**  
CASH CAPITAL OVER 12,100,000  
P. WHITAKER, Agent.  
Office, Parker's Block, Main St., Jacksonville, Fla.  
Jellett

**MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.**  
OF  
**New York**  
**FREDERICK S. WINSTON, PRES.**

**CASH ASSETS, OVER**  
**\$8,000,000!**  
**PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH**  
**\$4,000,000.00!**  
**DIVIDENDS**  
**\$4,000,000.00!**  
**ANNUAL REVENUE, OVER**  
**\$1,500,000.00!**

**THIS Company is the oldest, safest and cheapest.**  
As its rates of premium are no higher, while its funds are greater, and its Dividends to Policy Holders are larger than any other Company, it is therefore not only the safest, but the cheapest company to insure with.

Reports, circulars and information gratuitously furnished, or sent by mail to any address; and applications for insurance received by

**H. B. MCKEEL,**  
Agent for the Wisconsin.  
L. C. LAWRSON, Collector.


June 16th, 1902. Jeltidun\*

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**PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE,**  
West Milwaukee Street.  
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN



Illustration of a wooden barrel with a sign that reads "MEDICINES", "CHEMICALS", "PERFUMES", and "TOILET ARTICLES". A hammer is shown driving a nail into the top of the barrel.



**G. R. Curtis**  
**DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.**  
 Keeps on hand a full stock of all articles belonging  
 to the General Drug Trade, and of the  
**Best Quality,**  
 and always sells at the  
**LOWEST PRICES.**  
 Physicians are requested to examine quality and

price.  
**Painting Materials,**  
with a full assortment of  
**Dye Stuffs, Machine Oil and Kerosene Oil**  
at best quality and low price.  
**BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL AND CAMPAENAS.**  
**Kerosene and Fluid Lamps and Wicks.**  
**BRUSHES AND COMBS**  
**TOILET ARTICLES & FIXINGS,**  
Hair Oils and Pomades,  
**PORTFOLIOS, POCKET KNIVES, AIG**

TOILET & COMMON SOAPS, &c.,  
all for sale  
**CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
marl dawit PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.  
W H W I L L

**J. & E. B.**  
**MANUFACTURERS**  
**AND**  
**DEALERS**  
**WEST MINISTERS**



**HAT OR CAP  
CHEAPER**

**IN THE WEST.**  
**Just Received,**  
 the largest stock ever brought to  
**THIS MARKET**  
 consisting in part of  
**SILK, FUR, FELT, WOOL, STRAW, PARASOLS**  
**AND LEIGHORN**  
**HATS,**  
**Cloth and Velvet Caps.**  
 In short everything  
**NEW AND GOOD**  
 in the line, for

**MEN AND BOYS**  
 Fine Hats shaped accurately to the head with the  
 French Conformity, at the  
**HAT STORE**  
 may14dewt **JOHN H. HEARN.**

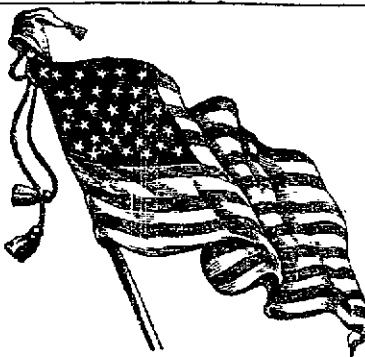












Forever free that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the free but falls before  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

### Rebels Freeing their Slaves.

A rumor has been started that Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation freeing the slaves. Although this may not yet be true, it is not an improbable event. The rebels have offered to do this if France and England will acknowledge their independence. Just as soon as they are driven into a desperate strait they will play this as their last card. Suppose it done, before our government makes a proclamation of emancipation, it would then be too late for us to secure the advantage of such a movement. The negroes, in that case, having been persistently repulsed by us from the beginning of the war, would take sides with their masters. Could we subdue the south then? This rumor may bring such a state of things vividly before our minds, and cause us to see plainly the situation into which the blunders and stupidity of our generals and politicians have brought us.

### Enlistments.

The necessity of reinforcing the army is apparent. It needs no argument to demonstrate that the government wants men. There never has been a time when a prompt response to such a call should be made with more alacrity than now. The war must from henceforth be earnest, as we must defend ourselves against rebel aggression, as they purpose to invade the northern states.

A county meeting has been held, and our people have resolved that volunteers shall be paid a liberal bounty. The plan proposed has been sanctioned here, as without doubt it will be elsewhere in this state; and we know that the governor is disposed to act in this matter if sustained by the people. The plan of raising money for bounties, by individual subscriptions, to be reimbursed by state scrip, is as good as adopted.

Why, then, are not recruiting offices opened? Why do we not hear the drum and fife on our streets, and at company headquarters, as was the case when the former call was made? Why are meetings not held all over our county, as was then the case?

We thought the machinery of enlistment was slow then, but we confess it lags more now than ever now. Have we learned nothing by experience of the best methods to be used to accomplish this purpose?

If our young men desired to enlist in the new regiment, they could hardly know where to find an officer, as no notice is given. The only place we know of in this city for the reception of recruits to a volunteer regiment is that of Lieut. King, at the quarters of engine company number two.

Now, it occurs to us that if Col. Utley wants to fill up his regiment, he must put recruiting officers into the field—energetic men; men of influence, who are known for their energy, morality, humanity and courage. The remarks of Rev. Mr. Tilton, in another column, should be read and heeded. Whether there are to be enlistments or not by the sons of the farmers of Rock county, depends considerably upon the character of the recruiting officers. Let us have the business of recruiting commenced, that it may be determined whether the requisite number of men can be obtained without a draft.

### From the South West.

The rebels are at work in the southwest, and seem determined to recover their lost ground. They have seized Humboldt, between Jackson and Columbus, and have taken Grand Junction, south of Jackson on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. On the latter road they have complete possession, most of the way from Memphis to Corinth. It is said, also, that Gen. Bragg is approaching Corinth with 30,000 men. Some of these rumors may prove to be untrue, but it is evident that the aspect of affairs in that direction is sufficiently threatening to warrant increased activity on the part of our armies. Our forces need concentrating against the main body of the rebels in Mississippi, while the persons and property of rebel sympathizers should be held as pledges, in all the towns and cities occupied by us in rebel districts.

GRATEFUL AND GRACIOUS.—Yesterday the sick of the 19th Wisconsin regiment were gladdened by a visitation of ministering angels.

A party of Norfolk ladies (whose names prudential considerations admonish us to withhold), called at the hospital, tendering "aid and comfort" to the patients. Their substantial benefactions, and above all, their priceless sympathy, were gratefully accepted.

The husbands of most of these ladies are now serving, by compulsion, in the rebel army at Richmond. One of them relates that, pistol in hand, she resisted the forcible abduction of her husband by an armed press gang, whose urgent invitation to join their party, proved literally irresistible. But force prevailed, and her husband was actually torn from embrace, and dragged into a service—servitude is the appropriate word—which is abhorred.

Such is the gallantry of the so-called "cavaliers" towards the amiable sex; and thus it is that the ranks of their volunteers are recruited.—*Norfolk Union.*

The following private letter, written by an officer of Dury's Zouaves, who were mentioned in the official report for gallantry on the field, gives a graphic description of the part which that regiment sustained so nobly in the battles before Richmond:

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, July 7, 1862.

MY DEAR FRIEND—Yours of the 2d, containing envelopes directed to yourself, came to hand yesterday. I should hardly have been able to write you had you not been so thoughtful, as I have lost everything excepting the clothes on my back.

Just before the battle of the 27th, I put my knapsack in one of the company's wagons, with a number of others, and have not seen it since. I have the satisfaction of knowing that it did not fall into the hands of the rebels. The heat is perfectly awful, and will probably cause some sickness among our almost worn out troops. On the night of the 26th heavy firing was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville, and we knew that McClellan's division was engaged in the enemy. Our whole division was marched out about four miles on the road, and lay under arms all night, ready to support the Pennsylvania if necessary. The next morning at 3 o'clock we marched back to camp, slung our knapsacks, and taking everything possible away with us on our backs, commenced a movement entirely unaccountable to us. We fell back as far as Cold Harbor, destroying everything in the shape of commissary stores that we could not take along, and finally formed in position to receive the onset of the enemy, who we knew would soon be up.

We were drawn up 10 o'clock A. M., and our regiment was drawn up in line of battle in a little hollow on the top of the hill, where we could be protected in a measure from the artillery practice of the rebels. We were here in the hot sun for two hours before any signs became manifest of the enemy's appearance; suddenly our pickets came running in from the woods below us; the "rebels" ran up a section of a battery, unlimbered, and opened upon us, while a regiment of infantry came to the edge of the woods and pelted away, while we returned the fire with interest, compelling them to seek the cover of their favorite underbrush. We then lay down to cover the swell of ground, and for two hours listened with feelings better imagined than described, to an incessant crash of artillery, the humming of shells, whistling of solid shot, and scream of grape and canister. At 8 o'clock the rebel guns were nearly silenced, and our regiment was drawn some distance off to the left of our original position, and drawn up in a narrow lane somewhat protected by thicket fences on either side. In our rear were planted six Napoleon guns, which had done splendid execution so far, and soon we saw a rebel regiment advancing, under cover of the woods to the flank, evidently intending to get to our rear if possible. This whole battery immediately opened upon them with grape and canister at short range, and with horrible execution; they were completely mowed down at every discharge, and were scattered in utter confusion. Two of our men were killed and two wounded by such a low range. In about twenty minutes the rebels came out of the woods again, and no sooner did our Colonel see them than he ordered us into the field, when the men went out with a rush and a yell, rallying around their officers, and the rebels planted in the woods was a caution to all rebel regiments. The ground was covered with their dead and dying, and I distinctly remember seeing one unfortunate scotch dog as I took my rifle from my shoulder, as he was making the tallest kind of time for the woods.

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The stories circulated by some of the reporters about a second Bull Run panic are perfectly false. The teamsters, ambulance drivers, and communication wagons, together with the sick and wounded, became frightened at one time, but on the vigorous exertions of one or two regiments, and a squadron of cavalry, who shot right and left, whoever refused to obey, order was restored in ten minutes, and our passage across the Chickahominy was all that could be desired. Eight of our company were killed and eleven wounded. The regiment lost thirty-eight in killed and one hundred and fifteen wounded, probably as many, if not more than any regiment on the field, as we were more exposed and under fire longer than any of them. At one o'clock on the night we crossed the Chickahominy and marched to within two miles and a half of Savage's station. We remained here next day, the 25th, awaiting the enemy, and at six o'clock we started for the station at 8 o'clock, where we expected to stop, but as soon as the sick could be gathered together and sent off, and arrangements made, we marched off, and kept on all night, through rain and mud, stopping every five minutes for a wagon train, finally arriving at White Oak Swamp at sunrise of the 26th. We immediately drew up in line of battle, expecting the rebels to be right down upon us, but we remained there until the next morning, the 30th, while the whole of our army, except the rear guard, had passed up the road to the James river, and then followed slowly in the wake.

Kearney, "the one-armed devil," covered the retreat splendidly. His artillery was planted in every position where there was a possibility of raking the rebels, whose eagerness to capture our trains led them to expose themselves to certain death. There was fighting all day long of the 30th. We arrived at a place called the Cross Roads about noon, and immediately went out on

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All night our trains were pushing for the James river, and the next morning at two o'clock we started, our division bringing up the rear. The road was crowded with the wounded and sick stragglers by thousands, sutlers' wagons, and followers of the army. At eight o'clock the rain commenced to fall in torrents, and in less than half an hour the roads were almost impassable, and every man was wet through. I shall never forget that day. Such a looking army, such a looking army; wagons stuck fast, drivers beating their worn-out horses madly to extricate themselves, while the most disheartened expression sat upon the countenances of all. About 12 o'clock we filed off into a large open field, ankle deep in water, where we stacked arms, built large fires, dried our clothes as much as possible, and laid down for the night, vainly endeavoring upon us, and the water rising slowly on all sides, but it was almost impossible. The next morning the "rebels" came up with a battery within short range, and pitched the shot and shell among us very carefully. We immediately fell into line and started for the enemy, but before we got there a cheer was heard, the artillery suddenly ceased, and we learned that the 7th Virginia (Union) had taken two pieces at the point of the bayonet.

We are now camped on a pleasant knoll by a muddy creek, trying to get a little rest after the fatiguing duties of the past ten days. I have been sick a half a dozen times since we left our last camp, but the excitement has been so great I didn't have time to think about it, and now I am comparatively well.

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The stories circulated by some of the reporters about a second Bull Run panic are perfectly false. The teamsters, ambulance drivers, and communication wagons, together with the sick and wounded, became frightened at one time, but on the vigorous exertions of one or two regiments, and a squadron of cavalry, who shot right and left, whoever refused to obey, order was restored in ten minutes, and our passage across the Chickahominy was all that could be desired. Eight of our company were killed and eleven wounded. The regiment lost thirty-eight in killed and one hundred and fifteen wounded, probably as many, if not more than any regiment on the field, as we were more exposed and under fire longer than any of them. At one o'clock on the night we crossed the Chickahominy and marched to within two miles and a half of Savage's station. We remained here next day, the 25th, awaiting the enemy, and at six o'clock we started for the station at 8 o'clock, where we expected to stop, but as soon as the sick could be gathered together and sent off, and arrangements made, we marched off, and kept on all night, through rain and mud, stopping every five minutes for a wagon train, finally arriving at White Oak Swamp at sunrise of the 26th. We immediately drew up in line of battle, expecting the rebels to be right down upon us, but we remained there until the next morning, the 30th, while the whole of our army, except the rear guard, had passed up the road to the James river, and then followed slowly in the wake.

Kearney, "the one-armed devil," covered the retreat splendidly. His artillery was planted in every position where there was a possibility of raking the rebels, whose eagerness to capture our trains led them to expose themselves to certain death. There was fighting all day long of the 30th. We arrived at a place called the Cross Roads about noon, and immediately went out on

picket duty in the woods. We remained on duty that day and night, and all the next day and night, (the 1st of July.) On the afternoon of the 1st, our artillery was planted on a hill with all our wagon trains in the rear, and infantry to support in case of necessity, when the rebels under Magruder came out in immense force with considerable artillery, and charged with desperate energy upon the very mouths of our cannon, but were driven back with terrible loss. Eighteen pieces of artillery were captured, with some four hundred prisoners and several stand of colors. They retreated in confusion, and that was the last we saw of them.

All night our trains were pushing for the James river, and the next morning at two o'clock we started, our division bringing up the rear. The road was crowded with the wounded and sick stragglers by thousands, sutlers' wagons, and followers of the army. At eight o'clock the rain commenced to fall in torrents, and in less than half an hour the roads were almost impassable, and every man was wet through. I shall never forget that day. Such a looking army, such a looking army; wagons stuck fast, drivers beating their worn-out horses madly to extricate themselves, while the most disheartened expression sat upon the countenances of all. About 12 o'clock we filed off into a large open field, ankle deep in water, where we stacked arms, built large fires, dried our clothes as much as possible, and laid down for the night, vainly endeavoring upon us, and the water rising slowly on all sides, but it was almost impossible. The next morning the "rebels" came up with a battery within short range, and pitched the shot and shell among us very carefully. We immediately fell into line and started for the enemy, but before we got there a cheer was heard, the artillery suddenly ceased, and we learned that the 7th Virginia (Union) had taken two pieces at the point of the bayonet.

We are now camped on a pleasant knoll by a muddy creek, trying to get a little rest after the fatiguing duties of the past ten days. I have been sick a half a dozen times since we left our last camp, but the excitement has been so great I didn't have time to think about it, and now I am comparatively well.

The following private letter, written by an officer of Dury's Zouaves, who were mentioned in the official report for gallantry on the field, gives a graphic description of the part which that regiment sustained so nobly in the battles before Richmond:

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, July 7, 1862.

MY DEAR FRIEND—Yours of the 2d, containing envelopes directed to yourself, came to hand yesterday. I should hardly have been able to write you had you not been so thoughtful, as I have lost everything excepting the clothes on my back.

Just before the battle of the 27th, I put my knapsack in one of the company's wagons, with a number of others, and have not seen it since. I have the satisfaction of knowing that it did not fall into the hands of the rebels. The heat is perfectly awful, and will probably cause some sickness among our almost worn out troops. On the night of the 26th heavy firing was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville, and we knew that McClellan's division was engaged in the enemy. Our whole division was marched out about four miles on the road, and lay under arms all night, ready to support the Pennsylvania if necessary. The next morning at 3 o'clock we marched back to camp, slung our knapsacks, and taking everything possible away with us on our backs, commenced a movement entirely unaccountable to us. We fell back as far as Cold Harbor, destroying everything in the shape of commissary stores that we could not take along, and finally formed in position to receive the onset of the enemy, who we knew would soon be up.

We were drawn up 10 o'clock A. M., and our regiment was drawn up in line of battle in a little hollow on the top of the hill, where we could be protected in a measure from the artillery practice of the rebels. We were here in the hot sun for two hours before any signs became manifest of the enemy's appearance; suddenly our pickets came running in from the woods below us; the "rebels" ran up a section of a battery, unlimbered, and opened upon us, while a regiment of infantry came to the edge of the woods and pelted away, while we returned the fire with interest, compelling them to seek the cover of their favorite underbrush. We then lay down to cover the swell of ground, and for two hours listened with feelings better imagined than described, to an incessant crash of artillery, the humming of shells, whistling of solid shot, and scream of grape and canister. At 8 o'clock the rebel guns were nearly silenced, and our regiment was drawn some distance off to the left of our original position, and drawn up in a narrow lane somewhat protected by thicket fences on either side. In our rear were planted six Napoleon guns, which had done splendid execution so far, and soon we saw a rebel regiment advancing, under cover of the woods to the flank, evidently intending to get to our rear if possible. This whole battery immediately opened upon them with grape and canister at short range, and with horrible execution; they were completely mowed down at every discharge, and were scattered in utter confusion. Two of our men were killed and two wounded by such a low range. In about twenty minutes the rebels came out of the woods again, and no sooner did our Colonel see them than he ordered us into the field, when the men went out with a rush and a yell, rallying around their officers, and the rebels planted in the woods was a caution to all rebel regiments. The ground was covered with their dead and dying, and I distinctly remember seeing one unfortunate scotch dog as I took my rifle from my shoulder, as he was making the tallest kind of time for the woods.

Our men fired with great rapidity, and as the rebels were crowded among the trees and underbrush, scarcely a shot failed of effect. Here Capt. Partridge, of Co. I, was shot dead, by a rushing exposure of himself in front of his men; but the man that shot him in turn received the contents of fifteen or eighteen rifles, and fell a log. Capt. Burnett, Capt. Winslow (acting major), together with Lieut. Col. Dury, and Acting Brig. Gen. Warren, behaved with the greatest gallantry, and have won the entire confidence of the men. Not one of them was injured, although they remained mounted during the day; but their escape was almost miraculous. Major Hull's horse was shot from under him. Col. Warren's was wounded three times, but did not drop. He himself had his cap shot off with a rifle ball, but was not injured. I do not believe there is a man in the army equal to ours. The regiment has not been under fire four or five hours; we had lost a great many in killed and wounded, and the men were so exhausted as to be scarcely able to stand; and as another regiment came up to relieve us, we fell back on the hill, where we expected a little rest.

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[illegible]

county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and knows and  
feels that the within and foregoing is a true and correct  
copy of the northeast quarter of section number twenty  
three (23) in township number two (2) north, of range  
number ten (10) east of the third principal meridian,  
forty acres of land, or so much and such parts there-  
of as may be included in said said judgment and that  
the said said land is fully paid for by the said said  
2522 A. D. 1862. S. J. M. PUTNAM,  
1623433 Sheriff of Rock county, Wisconsin.  
Witness my hand and the seal of said county, at  
Madison, Wisconsin, this 10th day of April, 1862.

**CITY OF ROCK COUNTY.**  
William T. Burgess against Henry Pratt  
The State of Wisconsin to Henry Pratt the above named  
defendant: In this action, which has been  
brought to the completion of the trial of the present case  
for Rock county, at the city of Janesville in said county  
of Rock, of which is lawfully served on you and  
your attorneys, and you are hereby notified to appear  
at the trial of the said case, at the city of Janesville, at the  
subscribers, at the office in said city, within ten  
days after the date of this notice, and to show cause  
why you should not be held to answer for the same,  
and if you fail to do so, and if you fail to show  
the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plain-  
tiff in this action will apply to the court for an order  
mandating the said defendant to appear and answer  
on or before the 10th day of April, 1862.  
BENNETT, CASBARY & GIBBS,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**  
Lewis Tappan agent Alexander T Gray, John R Gray  
Anna M Gray and Frances Anderson,  
State of Wisconsin to the defendants above named, as  
each of them:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer  
the complaint in this action, of which a copy  
herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your  
answer on the undersigned, at their office, in Excelsior  
Building, Milwaukee, within thirty days after the date  
of service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and  
you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the  
plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded  
in the complaint.

**FENCIBLE, LYNDIE & MILLER, Pls. Attys.**  
The complaint in the above entitled cause was filed  
in the Circuit Court of Rock County for No. county, on the 21st day of May, 1902.

**FENCIBLE, LYNDIE & MILLER,**  
my240v Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To Retain the Hunting at Large of Cattle, Horses and Sheep in the City of Janesville.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville do declare as follows:

Section 1. No horses, mules or sheep shall hereafter be allowed to run at large in any of the streets, highways, lanes, alleys or public grounds of said city, and any person who shall be guilty of so doing shall be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars, between nine o'clock P. M. and sunrise of each day.

Sec. 2. If any of the above named animals shall be found running at large, in violation of the ordinance, the owner or person in possession thereof shall pay to the said city of Janesville, as a penalty therefor, the sum of two dollars for each and every animal so found running at large.

Sec. 3. Any person may drive any of the above named animals, so found running at large, to any of the pound established by said city, and the pound keeper shall receive for each animal so taken, the sum of one dollar.

[illegible]

Passed this fifth day of June, 1902.  
Attest: J. BROWNLEE DDP, Mayor  
ANNIE D. DICK, Jr., City Clerk. Jct:185W

**State of Wisconsin,  
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.**

William A. Croft against John Monroe Altkinson and John S. Altkinson.

¶ His purance and by virtue of the judgment of said court and sale: entered in the above entitled cause on the 11th day of June, 1902, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the defendant above named, I shall offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and on the step in front of my store on Main street in the city of Janesville in Rock county, and

**THE 10th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1857,**  
at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day  
of the foregoing described mortgaged premises, to wit  
of said parcel of land of said situate in the city  
of Jacksonville, county of Duval, and state of Florida,  
known and distinguished as lot number one hundred  
and twenty-seven (127) in Subst. Bailey & Stone's  
addition to the city of Jacksonville, according  
to the recorded plat of said lot, and the same  
said judgment and costs shall be paid before the day of  
B. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff,  
Brevett, Cassanay & Putnam's Attorneys,  
Jackson.

**CRUIQUE COURT—HOCK COUNTY.**  
William O'Geat ass't James E'Geat and others,  
vs  
Ry virtue of a judgment of sale and foreclosure

THE 23rd DAY OF JULY, 1862,

**B. J. ST. PUTNAM, Esq.**  
Rock County, Wis.  
**COSGROVE & HAYES,**  
Attorneys for MINN.

**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**

Hearl Cook vs Edwin B Frink.

The virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court for Rock county, Wisconsin, directed to the sheriff thereof and shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

**THU 12th DAY OF AUGUST, A D 1862.**

at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of that day at the entrance to the circuit court room, on Main street, in the city of Rock, in said county, all the contents of a certain building owned and situate within the legal limits of said

[illegible]

ely by H P. Furlanini, thence in a northeasterly direction  
along said ridge to the place of beginning, except  
the portion of said ridge lying between the place of be-  
ginning and the north line of said premises, opposi-  
te the northwesterly corner of H B Johnson's More, an  
en running parallel with said ridge to the center of the  
Big Top and Moulton roads. Dated June 10, 1890.

S. J. M. PUTNAN, Sheriff.

TRA C. JENKS, PH's Atty. J65647W

**JENKINS' Foreclosure Sale.**

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.**

Richard R. Holcomb, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. ROCK  
and LUCY A. ROCKWELL, Defendants. J65648W

well, Lucena V. Rockwell, Samuel B. Gorton, Eliza  
beth Johnson, Joseph Sharpe and — Sharpe with  
Charles Sharpe, Heino Grunby, Harriet L. Grunby  
and Isaac Grunby, Trustees of Hebel College, Richard  
Putnam, Sheriff.

THURSDAY, THE 14th DAY OF SEPTEMBER—1862.

(9), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), and eleven (11) and twelve (12) in block one (1); all of blocks three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6), all being in Blockwell's addition to the village known as city of Beloit, according to the recorded plat of the same; also the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26) town one (1), in range twelve (12) east, all being in the city of Beloit, Wisconsin Terms, cash—Dated & Signed at my office this 8th day of June, A. D. 1882.

S. J. M. PUTNAM,  
Sheriff of Rock County,  
JCS:lm

STRONG & FULLER,  
Plf's Atty's



rie du Chen Rail Road Company, A H Perkins  
George Hyatt, James B. Home, Alex S. Ball  
Smith, W H H. Patton, Robert Bowman, A W H.

**IN** pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the circuit court of the county of Rock, made in the action on the 21st day of June, A D 1862, will under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the circuit court of the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, on

**THE 29th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A D**

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all following described real estate, lying and being in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, and

described as the northwest quarter, and the V  
of the northeast quarter of section number  
three (3), in township number two (2) north,  
range eleven (11) east, containing two hundred  
forty acres of land, or so much and such parts  
as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment  
and expenses of such sale.—Dated at Sheriff's office  
23d, A D 1862. S. J. Mc. PUTNAM  
Je3d38m Sheriff of Rock county, Wis.  
Eldredge & Pease, Attys.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to  
the complaint in this action, which has  
been filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit  
court in said county, at the city of Janesville in said  
state, a copy of which is herewith served on you  
to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint  
subscribers, at their office in said city, within  
days after the service of this summons on you  
of the date of such service, and if you fail to  
do so, the said complaint may be taken as con-  
fession in this action, and you may be liable to the costs  
of this action. Witness my hand and the seal of the court for  
said county, Wisconsin, at Janesville, this 14th day of April, 1918.

BERNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBB  
 Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Janesville  
 ap1ed7w  
 CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY  
 Lewis Tappan agent Alexander T Gray, John  
 Anna M Gray and Frances Anderson  
 State of Wisconsin to the defendants above named  
 each of them:  
 YOU are hereby summoned and required to  
 the complaint in this action, of which  
 herewith served upon you, and serve a copy  
 answer on the sub-criteria, at their office, in

Building, Milwaukee, within twenty days after the  
 date hereof, exclusive of the day of the making  
 hereof, to answer the complaint as aforesaid,  
 and the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief  
 in the complaint.—Dated May 21, 1892.

FINCHES, LYNDY & MILLER, Plffs.  
 The complaint in the above entitled cause  
 is in the office of the clerk of the circuit court  
 of this county, on the 21st day of May, 1892.

FINCHES, LYNDY & MILLER,  
 my24d7w Plaintiff's Attys.

**An Ordinance**

To Restrain the Running at Large of Cattle,  
Mules and Sheep in the City of Kansas  
The Mayor and Common Council of the City  
do hereby ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. No horses, mules or sheep shall  
be allowed to run at large in any of the streets,  
lanes, alleys or public grounds of said city.

SEC. 2. No cattle shall hereafter be allowed  
at large as aforesaid, between nine o'clock  
sunrise of each day.

SEC. 3. If any of the above named animals  
be caught running at large, in violation  
of the above order, or upon any person's

shall pay to the said city of Janesville, and therefor, the sum of two dollars for each head and for each and every violation.

Sec. 4. Any person may drive any of the animals, so found running at large, to the pound established by said city, and the pound charge therefor shall be paid. Keep the same posted until released therefrom by the payee of the penalty incurred as aforesaid, together with reasonable charges for subsistence and other if any there shall be.

Sec. 5. It is no claimant shall appear and animal or animals so impounded within six days

impounding thereof. If these said roads are sold in  
lot, to the highest bidder, by public auction, the pur-  
chaser in Chicago shall have the right to remove the  
said material in at least one day after two days after  
the date of said sale, and in all cases there shall be no  
duty, then by posting up notices in at least one place  
in said city, and therein shall state the place of  
place of sale and give a particular description of  
animal or animals to be sold; and in case the  
owners thereof be known to said post and keep  
sides in said city, it shall be the duty of the said  
keepers to notify the said owners of said animals  
shall not, but any neglect in notifying  
shall not affect the purchaser at such sale.

Passed this 5th day of June, 1932.  
Attest, J. BODWELL DEAN,  
Attorney.  
ABRAHAM BEN, JR., City Clerk.

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**State of Wisconsin.**  
**CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.**  
William A Croft against Monroe Atkinson.

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S. Atkinson.  
IN pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of the court, do hereby close and sale rendered in the above captioned case, on the 7th day of June, 1932, in and to the above named plaintiff and against the

[illegible]

said judgment and costs shall be paid by  
 of sale. S. J. M. PUTNAM  
 BENNETT, CASSADAY & Grimes,  
 solicitors. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY  
 William C Scott agst James E Scott &  
 BY virtue of a judgment of sale and in  
 this action, made on the 12th day of  
 shall expose for sale, as the law directs, or  
 in front of the Central Bank of Wisconsin  
 Janville, in said county, on

THE 26th DAY OF JULY, 1881,  
at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day,  
described in said judgment as follows, to  
certain piece or parcel of land, situate, ly-  
ing in the town of Bradford, Rock county and  
consin, known and designated as and be-  
ing a place of land forming part of the sec-  
tion six, town two north, of range  
eighth, section six, town two north, of re-  
gion 10, commencing in the center of  
village road at a stake, it being the southe-  
ast corner of the lot owned by John Cumming, thence east  
of said road five rods, thence north at right  
angle said road thirty-two rods, thence west

to answer  
to be filed  
in  
the  
county  
of  
Rock  
county  
of  
the  
state  
of  
Wisconsin  
on  
the  
12th  
day  
of  
June  
1922  
at  
the  
city  
of  
Rock  
county  
of  
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Wisconsin  
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Judge  
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Circuit  
Court  
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County  
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Rock  
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State  
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Wisconsin  
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the  
Circuit  
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County  
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Rock  
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State  
of  
Wisconsin  
this  
12th  
day  
of  
June  
1922  
at  
the  
city  
of  
Rock  
county  
of  
the  
state  
of  
Wisconsin  
S. J. M. PUTNAM  
Clerk of the Circuit Court  
CONGER & HAWES,  
Attys for PIR.

at as afore-  
to the court  
1892.  
JOHN,  
attorneys.  
C.  
F. ROOE.  
JOHN S. ROCK-  
WELL, Charlotte  
WILLIAM B.  
GILVER

[illegible]

in, in block  
 ment, with  
 of June,  
 y of June,  
 Sheriff  
 County.  
 Madison

therefrom a piece of land lying south  
 moning in the route line of said pre  
 the northwestern corner of H B John  
 running parallel with said store to the  
 Big Foot and Madison road.—Dated June  
 S. J. M. PUTNEY

---

IRA C. JENES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

**Sheriff's Foreclosure &**  
**CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY**  
 Richard E Holcomb, plaintiff, against W  
 well, Lorena V Rockwell, Samuel & J

(for purpose)  
bidder at  
at Janeville.  
**TEXT.**  
Record of land  
acquired by  
the original  
recorded plat  
Refer to  
INDEX

Wisconsin, on  
**THURSDAY, THE 11th DAY of**  
A. D. 1862,  
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, I  
read out a list of names, and being in the court-  
house at Beloit, in the county of Rock and State  
of Wisconsin, to wit: Lots five (5), six (6), seven  
and nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11) and twelve  
twelve (12); all of block two (2); also lot  
(6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9) and  
twelve (12) in block one (1); all of block  
four (4), five (5) and six (6), all being in  
addition to the village (now city) of Beloit.

last quarter  
th. of range  
o or less, or  
o make the  
judgment.—  
NAM,  
k County.  
je4d3m